C2175-1 4/15/82

CH MNAHWSSSDJ099SAMPLE P XE
JOE MCNALLY
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SERV
4520 E WEST HWY
WASHINGTON DC 20014

THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education

ISSN 0009-5982

April 14, 1982 • $1.25
Volume XXIV, Number 7

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

LEO BAECK INSTITUTE

Albert Einstein may have been wrong, according to three physicists at the University of Arizona. Story on Page 3.

Two anthropologists involved in a dispute over precisely how man evolved concur on the dangers of creationism. Story on Page 5.

Responding to a critical report on its civil-rights enforcement, the Justice Department called for "more realistic" remedies for racial bias. Story on Page 13.

Athletic scholarships should extend through an athlete's graduation, not just through his eligibility, members of the Organization of American Historians were told. Story on Page 6.

The number of journals is growing rapidly and scholars are beginning to ask if there is some systematic way to rank them. Story on Page 21.

The leader of Poland's outlawed student union has appealed for international student support. Story on Page 19.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Books	21-24
Bulletin Board	28-55
Calendar of Events	27
Canadian News	20
Deadlines	27
Deaths	26
Gazette	26
Grants	26-27
International News	19-20
Letters	25
Marginalia	2
News in Brief	2-3
Notes on the Arts	3
Opinion	25
Point of View	56
Washington News	13-17

New U.S. Secrecy Order Will Limit Access to Papers, Historians Say

Critics assail rules, say they reverse a 30-year trend toward less classification

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Historians and other scholars say a new executive order signed by President Reagan will limit their access to government documents and make it easier for officials to keep information secret indefinitely.

Mr. Reagan said the 11-page order, which was published last week, "enhances protection for national-security information without permitting excessive classification of documents by the government."

Critics, however, said the order would increase classification of documents, remove any schedule for declassifying them, and reverse a 30-year trend toward reducing government secrecy.

"It clearly sends a signal [to government officials] that as far as the President is concerned, not enough material is being classified," said Allan R. Adler, counsel for the Center for National Security Studies.

The new order—which replaces one signed by President Carter in 1978—creates three new categories of secret information and eliminates the Carter Administration's "balancing test." That test required government officials to weigh the public interest against national-security concerns when deciding whether to classify or declassify information.

It will also allow government officials to reclassify previously declassified information if the material is still considered sensitive and can "reasonably be recovered."

The new order does continue President Carter's policy of protecting basic scientific information from classification. A draft of Mr. Reagan's order, which was circulated on Capitol Hill earlier this year, would have eliminated the exemption of basic-research data from classification. But strong lobbying efforts by scientists' groups and higher-education interests, including the Association of American Universities, helped to reinstate it.

"The serious threat to scientific research has been put in abeyance" by the inclusion of the exemption, said William D. Carey, executive officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

These are among the major changes in Mr. Reagan's order:

▶ It introduces three new categories of information that can be classified—material on "the vulnerabilities or capabilities of systems, installations, projects, or plans relating to the national security"; cryptol-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

'Treasure' of New Information on 1911 Revolution Revealed at Historic Meeting of Chinese Scholars

CHICAGO

A "treasure" of previously undisclosed research material about the Chinese Revolution of 1911 has been identified in the U.S. by leading historians from Nationalist China and the People's Republic of China, according to the principal organizer of an unprecedented discussion here this month among Taiwanese and Communist Chinese scholars.

The disclosures included a description of archives controlled by the Nationalist Party's historical commission and a report about the collection and use of documents in China. They were presented before a packed house of about 500 people at the annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies.

The organizer, Winston W. Hsieh, associate professor of history at the University of Missouri at St. Louis, said special efforts had been made to identify the discussion as apolitical. It included five scholars from Taiwan and five from the mainland, as well as China scholars from several other countries.

'Fantastic Success'

Calling the discussion a "fantastic success," Mr. Hsieh said the fact that it had taken place at all, in light of ideological conflicts between the governments of China and Taiwan, was remarkable. Neither side wanted even the appearance of a "bilateral" meeting, he said, and the American hosts were uncertain "to the last minute" whether it would be held. The organizers also had feared the possibility of a disruption, he added, but none occurred.

Mr. Hsieh said the participation of the two groups of scholars had shown that "the Communist side is ready for civilized scholarly talk [and] the Nationalists are more self-confident."

On the subject of the Revolution of 1911, the scholars presented conflicting interpretations that are well known to historians. The Communist view is that the revolution, which led to the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, had "bourgeois" origins, while the Taiwan view is that the struggle was nationalistic.

Despite such differences, Mr. Hsieh said he agreed with Harold Z. Schiffrin, a China scholar from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, that the discussion here pointed to much "common ground" for historical analysis. It showed, for example, that both sides "honor" the revolution and its leader, Sun Yat-sen, and believe that the revolution was "progressive" and "good for China," Mr. Hsieh said.

—ROBERT L. JACOBSON

Personal Qualities Said to Play No Key Admissions Role

WASHINGTON

Personal qualities of college applicants, such as leadership and creativity, generally do not play a decisive role in their admission to selective institutions, a study sponsored by the College Board and the Educational Testing Service has indicated.

Such qualities and the applicants' backgrounds may sometimes be crucial in gaining admission for borderline candidates or those with slim chances of being accepted on academic grounds alone, the study showed, but on the whole it confirmed the traditional view that academic qualifications—mainly excellent grades in high school and high scores on entrance examinations—are the most important criteria for admission.

The study, by Warren W. Willingham and Hunter M. Breland, E.T.S. research psychologists, examined detailed information about 25,000 applicants to nine selective private institutions, mostly in the East and Midwest, and then reviewed the factors leading to the enrollment of about 5,000 of them as entering freshmen in 1979. A follow-up study is planned for the students' senior year, 1982-83.

Despite the finding that personal qualities usually are not decisive in admissions, officials of the College Board said they agreed with the authors that colleges need a better understanding of those qualities, especially in light of a projected decline in the traditional college-age pool.

"In future years," the College Board said in a summary of the study, "recruitment rather than selection seems to hold the greatest promise for shaping the student body at most institutions."

The study suggested that colleges could

Continued on Page 12, Column 3

ALTERNATIVES TO VIOLENCE

A Video Series for Educational Institutions, Organizations, Libraries, Cablecasting

with

Dr. Gene Sharp

Featured Consultant

- PROGRAM #1 (30 min.)—provides historical documentation of non-violent struggles
- PROGRAM #2 (30 min.)—specific alternative methods are identified and explored
- LEARNER'S GUIDE—200 pages

EXCERPTS FROM PROGRAMMING . . .

"Strategies and tactics do exist, and methods can be implemented whether it be in a town or a country, a boardroom or a committee room, or a workers hall in Poland or a community hall in Poughkeepsie."

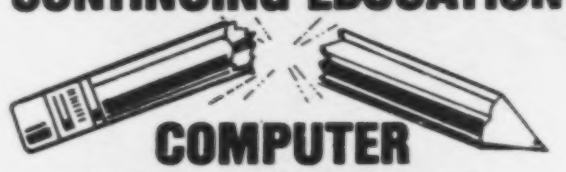
"There are no blueprints to follow. There are no options without risks. We need new efforts to develop responsible courses of action to shape the future of the world."

Purchase—$195.00
Lease (30 days)—$95.00

FOR BROCHURE CONTACT:
Judith R. Flanagan
University City Science Center
3624 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pa 19104
215/387-2255

This project is supported through a grant from the Fund for Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education

CONTINUING EDUCATION



COMPUTER BREAKTHROUGH!

ON-LINE REGISTRATION & REPORTING

A software package designed for the needs of Continuing Education that can be run on a variety of hardware — micro, mini, mainframes . . . and can be customized to your individual requirements!

Features

Student Data Base, Course Information, Financial Transactions, On-Line Reporting/Print-outs, Marketing Data.

For details, call or write George Orfanedes, President

Applied Educational Systems, Inc.

PO Box E, Lexington, Mass. 02173 617-861-6830

The Marketing Federation's Intensive Two-day Seminar led by Anver S. Suleiman

"DEVELOPING & MARKETING SUCCESSFUL SEMINARS & CONFERENCES"

May 12-13 • Phoenix **September 14-15 • New York**
June 9-10 • New York **October 13-14 • Denver**

For information and complete schedule of 1982 programs, contact Susan Camp at 212/490-3898, or write The Marketing Federation, 331 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

The Design & Administration of

NONCREDIT COURSES

One Day Workshops

Dallas, May 14 • San Francisco, May 26

LERN

For Information:
Learning Resources Network (LERN)
1221 Thurston
Manhattan, Kansas 66502
913/532-5866

CHRONICLE SURVEY

Freshman Applications Down 2 Pct. from Last Year, Survey Shows

A majority of colleges and universities have received fewer freshman applications through February than at the same time a year ago, a new Chronicle Survey has found.

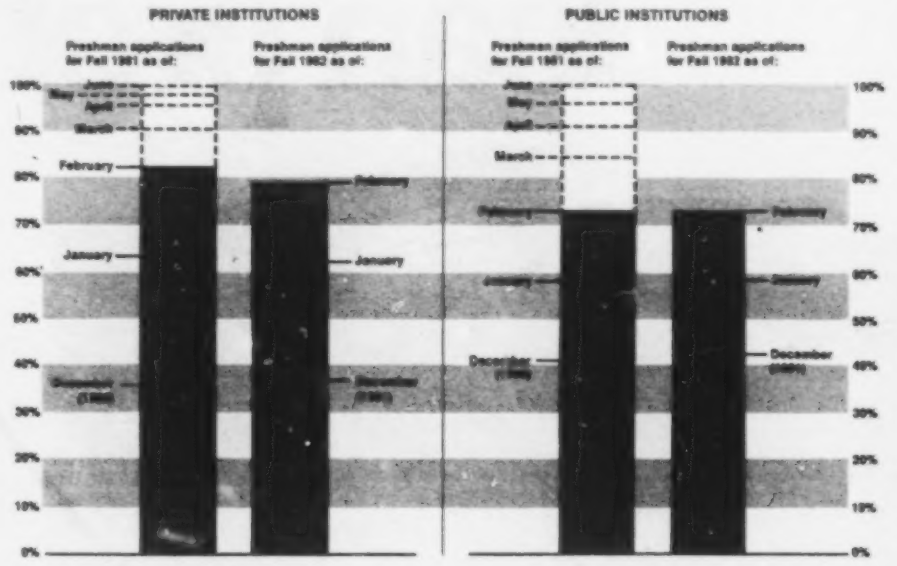
The survey, based on a stratified random sample of 287 four-year colleges and universities, found a decline in applications at 53.9 per cent of the institutions.

Applications were off at 57.6 per cent of the private colleges and universities and at 47 per cent of the public institutions.

For all institutions, public and private, total applications at the end of February were down 2 per cent from the total on the same date a year earlier. At a fourth of the institutions, the decreases exceeded 10 per cent. Private colleges and universities, on the average, reported a decline of 2.7 per cent in applications received, compared with a decline of 0.8 per cent reported by the public institutions.

The largest decreases were at public institutions in the Southeast (down 10.7 per cent) and at private institutions in the West and Southwest (down 4.2 per cent). The largest gains were at public universities with 20,000 students or more (up 3.9 per cent).

The survey of freshman-application rates was conducted for *The Chronicle* by John Minter Associates, a research organization specializing in higher-education studies, Box 107, Boulder, Colo. 80306.



Note: All percentages are of the June, 1981, total

CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Changes in Number of Freshman Applicants

February 28, 1982, compared with February 28, 1981

	Change in average (a)	Per cent reporting increase	Per cent reporting decrease	Change: Low (b)	Change: Median (c)	Change: High (d)
Private colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	− 0.3%	52.6%	47.4%	− 4.7%	− 0.3%	+ 1.8%
Comprehensive	− 1.6%	43.3%	56.7%	−10.9%	− 2.9%	+ 5.4%
Liberal arts	− 3.1%	40.2%	58.8%	−15.0%	− 2.8%	+ 5.8%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	− 1.5%	48.4%	51.6%	−10.9%	− 0.6%	+ 5.4%
Great Lakes and Plains	− 0.4%	43.1%	55.4%	− 7.6%	− 1.4%	+ 6.3%
Southeast	− 1.7%	40.6%	59.4%	−16.2%	− 6.0%	+ 6.1%
West and Southwest	− 4.2%	26.3%	73.7%	−19.2%	− 6.7%	− 0.3%
Enrollment						
500 − 999	− 4.1%	40.8%	57.1%	−20.8%	− 4.4%	+16.6%
1,000 − 2,499	− 2.2%	39.5%	60.5%	−11.6%	− 1.7%	+ 4.2%
2,500 − 4,999	− 0.8%	48.1%	51.9%	− 9.8%	− 3.0%	+ 7.0%
5,000 − 9,999	+ 0.4%	55.6%	44.4%	− 4.1%	+ 0.4%	+ 1.8%
10,000 and over	− 3.4%	42.9%	57.1%	−14.4%	− 4.7%	+ 4.3%
All private institutions	**− 2.7%**	**41.8%**	**57.3%**	**−11.3%**	**− 1.9%**	**+ 5.5%**
Public colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	+ 2.2%	56.1%	43.9%	− 4.3%	+ 2.1%	+13.9%
Comprehensive	− 1.8%	51.9%	48.1%	−13.0%	+ 1.8%	+ 9.7%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	+ 8.1%	66.7%	33.3%	− 2.9%	+ 2.9%	+12.0%
Great Lakes and Plains	+ 0.9%	56.8%	43.2%	− 7.0%	+ 2.1%	+10.6%
Southeast	−10.7%	37.0%	63.0%	−13.8%	− 2.1%	+ 7.0%
West and Southwest	+ 3.6%	60.0%	40.0%	−10.9%	+ 7.6%	+18.3%
Enrollment						
500 − 2,499	− 2.7%	70.0%	30.0%	−18.6%	+ 4.2%	+29.5%
2,500 − 4,999	+ 4.5%	63.6%	36.4%	− 7.4%	+ 4.1%	+16.5%
5,000 − 9,999	− 4.5%	47.8%	52.2%	−17.8%	− 2.2%	+ 8.9%
10,000 −19,999	− 1.5%	40.0%	60.0%	−10.8%	− 1.3%	+ 4.1%
20,000 and over	+ 3.9%	62.9%	37.1%	− 5.1%	+ 6.4%	+14.8%
All public institutions	**− 0.8%**	**53.0%**	**47.0%**	**− 7.8%**	**+ 1.9%**	**+12.5%**
All institutions	**− 2.0%**	**45.8%**	**53.9%**	**−10.4%**	**− 0.7%**	**+ 7.9%**

(a) Percentage change in mean number of applications by February 28, 1982, compared with the mean for a year earlier.
(b) The bottom one-fourth of the institutions reported changes smaller than the percentages shown.
(c) Half of the institutions reported changes greater than the percentages shown.
(d) The top one-fourth of the institutions reported changes greater than the percentages shown.
Note: Survey data are from a stratified random sample of 287 four-year colleges and universities, excluding those with enrollments under 500.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES